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*** ANNOUNCEMENTS ***

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***Engineering Index Backfile (File 988)

***Verdict Market Research (File 769)

***EMCare (File 45)

***Trademarkscan - South Korea (File 655)

RESUMED UPDATING

***File 141, Reader's Guide Abstracts

RELOADS COMPLETED

***Files 340, 341 & 942, CLAIMS/U.S. Patents - 2006 reload now online

***Files 173 & 973, Adis Clinical Trials Insight

***File 11, PsycInfo

***File 531, American Business Directory

DATABASES REMOVED

***File 196, FINDEX

***File 468, Public Opinion Online (POLL)

Chemical Structure Searching now available in Prous Science Drug

Data Report (F452), Prous Science Drugs of the Future (F453), IMS R&D Focus (F445/95

Facts (F390), Derwent Chemistry Resource (F355) and Index Chemicus

(File 302).

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* * *

File 1:ERIC 1965-2007/Dec

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Set Items Description

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Cost is in DialUnits

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B 155, 159, 10, 203, 35, 5, 467, 73, 434, 34

23jan07 09:06:13 User290558 Session D91.1

\$0.93 0.266 DialUnits File1

\$0.93 Estimated cost File1

\$0.11 INTERNET

\$1.04 Estimated cost this search

\$1.04 Estimated total session cost 0.266 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1950-2006/Dec 16

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*File 155: MEDLINE has resumed updating with UD20061209. Please
see HELP NEWS 154 for details.

File 159:Cancerlit 1975-2002/Oct

(c) format only 2002 Dialog

*File 159: Cancerlit is no longer updating.
Please see HELP NEWS159.

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 File 203:AGRIS 1974-2006/Sep
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 File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2007/Jan W2
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 (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V.
***File 73: Elsevier will not provide the daily update to Embase**
on January 18. Tomorrow's update will contain both days.
 File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
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 File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2007/Jan W2
 (c) 2007 The Thomson Corp

Set	Items	Description
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S (VACUOLE OR VACUOLAR) AND (TRANSPORT OR RETENTION) AND (ANTIBODY)
 36700 VACUOLE
 35294 VACUOLAR
 3968599 TRANSPORT
 394596 RETENTION
 1797358 ANTIBODY
 S1 776 (VACUOLE OR VACUOLAR) AND (TRANSPORT OR RETENTION) AND
 (ANTIBODY)

?

S S1 AND (IGA OR IGM)
 776 S1
 133153 IGA
 169262 IGM
 S2 11 S1 AND (IGA OR IGM)

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RD S2
 S3 5 RD S2 (unique items)

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TYPE S3/FULL/1-5

3/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
 DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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14353508 PMID: 12808054

The C-terminal extension of a hybrid immunoglobulin A/G heavy chain is responsible for its Golgi-mediated sorting to the vacuole.
 Hadlington Jane L; Santoro Aniello; Nuttall James; Denecke Jurgen; Ma Julian K-C; Vitale Alessandro; Frigerio Lorenzo
 Department of Biological Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, United Kingdom.

Molecular biology of the cell (United States) Jun 2003, 14 (6)
 p2592-602, ISSN 1059-1524--Print Journal Code: 9201390
 Publishing Model Print-Electronic

Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

We have assessed the ability of the plant secretory pathway to handle the expression of complex heterologous proteins by investigating the fate of a hybrid immunoglobulin A/G in tobacco cells. Although plant cells can express large amounts of the antibody, a relevant proportion is normally lost to vacuolar sorting and degradation. Here we show that the synthesis of high amounts of IgA/G does not impose stress on the plant secretory pathway. Plant cells can assemble antibody chains with high efficiency and vacuolar transport occurs only after the assembled immunoglobulins have traveled through the Golgi complex. We prove that vacuolar delivery of IgA/G depends on the presence of a cryptic sorting signal in the tailpiece of the IgA/G heavy chain. We also show that unassembled light chains are efficiently secreted as monomers by the plant secretory pathway.

Descriptors: *Golgi Apparatus--metabolism--ME; *Immunoglobulin Heavy Chains--metabolism--ME; *Protein Sorting Signals--physiology--PH; *Vacuoles--metabolism--ME; Animals; Humans; Immunoglobulin Heavy Chains--genetics--GE; Immunoglobulin Light Chains--metabolism--ME; Protein Sorting Signals--genetics--GE; Protoplasts--metabolism--ME; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Tobacco--metabolism--ME; Transfection

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Immunoglobulin Heavy Chains); 0 (Immunoglobulin Light Chains); 0 (Protein Sorting Signals)

Record Date Created: 20030616

Record Date Completed: 20040220

Date of Electronic Publication: 20030307

3/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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12822055 PMID: 10938364

Assembly, secretion, and vacuolar delivery of a hybrid immunoglobulin in plants.

Frigerio L; Vine N D; Pedrazzini E; Hein M B; Wang F; Ma J K; Vitale A
Department of Biological Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, United Kingdom.

Plant physiology (UNITED STATES) Aug 2000, 123 (4) p1483-94, ISSN 0032-0889--Print Journal Code: 0401224

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS; Toxbib

Secretory immunoglobulin (Ig) A is a decameric Ig composed of four alpha-heavy chains, four light chains, a joining (J) chain, and a secretory component (SC). The heavy and light chains form two tetrameric Ig molecules that are joined by the J chain and associate with the SC. Expression of a secretory monoclonal antibody in tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) has been described: this molecule (secretory IgA/G [SIgA/G]) was modified by having a hybrid heavy chain sequence consisting of IgG gamma-chain domains linked to constant region domains of an IgA alpha-chain. In tobacco, about 70% of the protein assembles to its final, decameric structure. We show here that SIgA/G assembly and secretion are slow, with only approximately 10% of the newly synthesized molecules being secreted after 24 h and the bulk probably remaining in the endoplasmic reticulum. In addition, a proportion of SIgA/G

is delivered to the vacuole as at least partially assembled molecules by a process that is blocked by the membrane traffic inhibitor brefeldin A. Neither the SC nor the J chain are responsible for vacuolar delivery, because IgA/G tetramers have the same fate. The parent IgG tetrameric molecule, containing wild-type gamma-heavy chains, is instead secreted rapidly and efficiently. This strongly suggests that intracellular retention and vacuolar delivery of IgA/G is due to the alpha-domains present in the hybrid alpha/gamma-heavy chains and indicates that the plant secretory system may partially deliver to the vacuole recombinant proteins expected to be secreted.

Descriptors: *Immunoglobulin A, Secretory--genetics--GE; *Immunoglobulin G--genetics--GE; *Plants, Toxic; *Recombinant Fusion Proteins--genetics--GE; *Tobacco--genetics--GE; *Vacuoles--metabolism--ME; Brefeldin A --pharmacology--PD; Immunoglobulin A, Secretory--metabolism--ME; Immunoglobulin G--metabolism--ME; Immunohistochemistry; Microscopy, Confocal; Microscopy, Immunoelectron; Plant Leaves--metabolism--ME; Precipitin Tests; Protein Synthesis Inhibitors--pharmacology--PD; Recombinant Fusion Proteins--metabolism--ME; Tobacco--metabolism--ME; Tobacco--ultrastructure--UL; Vacuoles--secretion--SE; Vacuoles--ultrastructure--UL

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Immunoglobulin A, Secretory); 0 (Immunoglobulin G); 0 (Protein Synthesis Inhibitors); 0 (Recombinant Fusion Proteins); 20350-15-6 (Brefeldin A)

Record Date Created: 20001018

Record Date Completed: 20001018

3/9/3 (Item 1 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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0004742272 BIOSIS NO.: 198580051167

MONOCYTIC DIFFERENTIATION INDUCED BY 1,25 DIHYDROXYVITAMIN D-3 IN MYELOID CELLS AN ULTRASTRUCTURAL IMMUNOCYTOCHEMICAL STUDY

AUTHOR: POLLI N (Reprint); O'BRIEN M; DE CASTRO J T; RODRIGUEZ B; MCCARTHY D; CATOVSKY D

AUTHOR ADDRESS: MRC LEUKAEMIA UNIT, ROYAL POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUCANE ROAD, LONDON W12 0HS, UK**UK

JOURNAL: Leukemia Research 9 (2): p259-270 1985

ISSN: 0145-2126

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: By ultrastructural morphology and immunocytochemistry, the alterations that occur in cells from the HL60 leukemia cell line and from patients with CGL [chronic granulocytic leukemia] following incubation in vitro with 1,25(OH)2D3 [1,25 dihydroxy vitamin D3] for 2-5 days. The main morphological changes observed were in the nuclear shape, the development of autophagic vacuoles and the appearance of a population of small granules in the cytoplasm. These changes were associated with a significant reduction in MPO [myeloperoxidase] activity and increased expression of membrane antigens detected by the monocyte-specific McAb [monoclonal antibody], FMC[Flinders Medical Center]17 and FMC[Flinders Medical Center]32, as shown by the IGM [immunogold method] at EM level, and a decrease in granulocyte-specific antigens demonstrated by the McAb FMC10. Promyelocytes and myelocytes could apparently transform into monocyte-like cells and this remodeling of cells was apparently associated with autophagic digestion of cellular structures.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 32222-06-3Q: 1,25 DIHYDROXYVITAMIN D3; 32511-63-0Q: 1,25

DIHYDROXYVITAMIN D3

DESCRIPTORS: HUMAN VITAMIN-DRUG METABOLIC-DRUG IMMUNOGOLD METHOD CHRONIC
GRANULOCYTIC LEUKEMIA AUTOPHAGIC VACUOLE MYELOCYTE MONOCYTE-LIKE CELL
MEMBRANE ANTIGEN PROMYELOCYTE MYELOPEROXIDASE MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY

DESCRIPTORS:

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Blood and Lymphatics--Transport and Circulation;
Development; Enzymology--Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics;
Hematology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Immune System--Chemical
Coordination and Homeostasis; Membranes--Cell Biology; Morphology;
Oncology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences

BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata,
Animalia

COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates;
Vertebrates

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: 1,25 DIHYDROXYVITAMIN D3; 1,25

DIHYDROXYVITAMIN D3

CONCEPT CODES:

01058 Microscopy - Electron microscopy
02508 Cytology - Human
10060 Biochemistry studies - General
10508 Biophysics - Membrane phenomena
10802 Enzymes - General and comparative studies: coenzymes
10808 Enzymes - Physiological studies
11108 Anatomy and Histology - Microscopic and ultramicroscopic anatomy
15006 Blood - Blood, lymphatic and reticuloendothelial pathologies
15008 Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system
15010 Blood - Other body fluids
24001 Neoplasms - Diagnostic methods
24005 Neoplasms - Neoplastic cell lines
24006 Neoplasms - Biochemistry
24007 Neoplasms - Carcinogens and carcinogenesis
24010 Neoplasms - Blood and reticuloendothelial neoplasms
25508 Development and Embryology - Morphogenesis
32600 In vitro cellular and subcellular studies
34502 Immunology - General and methods

BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:

86215 Hominidae

3/9/4 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R) File 73:EMBASE

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06530726 EMBASE No: 1996195703

**The transcytotic pathway of an apical plasma membrane protein (B10) in
hepatocytes is similar to that of IgA and occurs via a tubular
pericentriolar compartment**

Hemery I.; Durand-Schneider A.-M.; Feldmann G.; Vaerman J.-P.; Maurice M.
INSERM U327, Universite Paris 7, Faculte de Medecine Xavier-Bichat, BP
416,75870 Paris Cedex 18 France

Journal of Cell Science (J. CELL SCI.) (United Kingdom) 1996, 109/6
(1215-1227)

CODEN: JNCSA ISSN: 0021-9533

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

In hepatocytes, newly synthesized apical plasma membrane proteins are
first delivered to the basolateral surface and are supposed to reach the
apical surface by transcytosis. The transcytotic pathway of apical membrane

proteins and its relationship with other endosomal pathways has not been demonstrated morphologically. We compared the intracellular route of an apical plasma membrane protein, B10, with that of polymeric IgA (pIgA), which is transcytosed, transferrin (Tf) which is recycled, and asialoorosomucoid (ASOR) which is delivered to lysosomes. Ligands and anti-B10 monoclonal IgG were linked to fluorochromes or with peroxidase. The fate of each ligand was followed by confocal and electron microscopy in polarized primary monolayers of rat hepatocytes. When fluorescent anti-B10 IgG and fluorescent pIgA were simultaneously endocytosed for 15-30 minutes, they both uniformly labelled a juxtannuclear compartment. By 30-60 minutes, they reached the bile canaliculi. Tf and ASOR were also routed to the juxtannuclear area, but their fluorescence patterns were more punctate. Microtubule disruption prevented all ligands from reaching the juxtannuclear area. This area corresponded, at least partially, to the localization of the mannose 6-phosphate receptor, an endosomal marker. By electron microscopy, the juxtannuclear compartment was made up of anastomosing tubules connected to vacuoles, and was organized around the centrioles. B10 and pIgA were mainly found in the tubules, whereas ASOR was segregated inside the vacuolar elements and Tf within thinner, recycling tubules. In conclusion, transcytosis of the apical membrane protein B10 occurs inside tubules similar to those carrying pIgA, and involves passage via the pericentriolar area. In the pericentriolar area, the transcytotic tubules appear to maintain connections with other endosomal elements where sorting between recycled and degraded ligands occurs.

DRUG DESCRIPTORS:

*immunoglobulin a; *membrane protein--endogenous compound--ec
asialoorosomucoid; fluorochrome; monoclonal antibody; somatomedin b
receptor--endogenous compound--ec; transferrin

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:

*centriole; *liver cell; *transcytosis
animal cell; article; cell vacuole; confocal laser microscopy; controlled
study; electron microscopy; endocytosis; endosome; fluorescence;
intrahepatic bile duct; lysosome; male; microtubule; nonhuman; priority
journal; protein transport; rat

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 37332-03-9 (fluorochrome); 82030-93-1 (transferrin)

SECTION HEADINGS:

- 001 Anatomy, Anthropology, Embryology and Histology
- 029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry

3/9/5 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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01171537 Genuine Article#: GB543 Number of References: 135

Title: MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR MECHANISMS INVOLVED IN TRANSEPITHELIAL
TRANSPORT

Author(s): SCHAEERER E; NEUTRA MR; KRAEHEBUHL JP

Corporate Source: UNIV LAUSANNE, SWISS INST EXPTL CANC

RES/CH-1066EPALINGES//SWITZERLAND/; UNIV LAUSANNE, INST BIOCHEM/CH-1066

EPALINGES//SWITZERLAND/; HARVARD UNIV, SCH MED/BOSTON//MA/02115;

CHILDRENS HOSP MED CTR/BOSTON//MA/02115

Journal: JOURNAL OF MEMBRANE BIOLOGY, 1991, V123, N2, P93-103

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: REVIEW

Geographic Location: SWITZERLAND; USA

Subfile: SciSearch; CC LIFE--Current Contents, Life Sciences

Journal Subject Category: BIOPHYSICS

Descriptors--Author Keywords: TRANSCYTOSIS; EPITHELIUM; MEMBRANE TRAFFIC;
ENDOCYTOSIS; RECEPTORS; ANTIBODIES

Identifiers--Keywords Plus: POLYMERIC IMMUNOGLOBULIN RECEPTOR;
PLASMA-MEMBRANE PROTEINS; EPITHELIAL-CELLS CACO-2; CANINE KIDNEY-CELLS;
GTP-BINDING PROTEIN; SUCKLING RAT ILEUM; EPIDERMAL GROWTH-FACTOR; IGA
ANTIBODY RECEPTOR; CYTOPLASMIC DOMAIN; SECRETORY COMPONENT

Research Fronts: 89-2519 003 (IGA NEPHROPATHY; INTESTINAL SECRETORY
IMMUNE-SYSTEM; RABBIT PEYERS PATCH FOLLICLE EPITHELIUM; MURINE
ENTEROCYTES; ORAL IMMUNIZATION; M CELL UPTAKE)

89-1275 002 (CELLULAR HEAT-SHOCK PROTEIN; MITOCHONDRIAL MEMBER OF THE
HSP70 FAMILY; MAMMALIAN BIP/GRP78 GENE)

89-0453 001 (YEAST VACUOLAR H⁺-ATPASE; POTASSIUM TRANSPORTING
PLASMA-MEMBRANES OF TOBACCO HORNWORM MIDGUT; PROTEOLIPID SUBUNIT)

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PI WO 2006133420 A2 20061214 WO 2006-US22515 20060608
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR,
KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,
SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC,
VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

US 2006281122 A1 20061214 US 2006-449195 20060608

PRAI US 2005-688634P P 20050608

AB The present invention is directed to the identification of predictive markers that can be used to determine whether patients with cancer are clin. responsive or non-responsive to a therapeutic regimen prior to treatment. In particular, the present invention is directed to the use of certain individual and/or combinations of predictive markers, wherein the expression of the predictive markers correlates with responsiveness or non-responsiveness to a proteasome inhibition and/or a glucocorticoid therapeutic regimen. A multicenter, open-label, randomized study was conducted comprising 627 enrolled patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma treated with either bortezomib (Velcade®) or dexamethasone (Decodron®). Differentially expressed markers on Affymetrix U133 microarrays (A and B) were identified by using a combination of marker ranking algorithms, supervised learning, and feature selection algorithms. The expression levels of individual predictive markers, and/or predictive markers comprising a marker set, are correlated with a pos. or neg. response to therapy or a long time until disease progression.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2006:1252789 CAPLUS

DN 146:23071

TI Diagnosis of diseases and conditions by analysis of histopathologically processed biological samples using liquid tissue preparations

IN Krizman, David B.; Guiel, Thomas G.; Darfler, Marlene M.; Eitner, Casimir P.

PA Expression Pathology, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 44pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 2006127861	A2	20061130	WO 2006-US20167	20060525
	W:				
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,				
	CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,				
	GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR,				
	KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,				
	MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,				
	SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC,				
	VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW:				
	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,				
	IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,				
	CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,				
	GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,				
	KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRAI US 2005-684183P P 20050525

AB The invention provides methods for diagnosing diseases such as cancer and other conditions using biol. samples. Liquid Tissue samples prepared from

histopathol. prepared tissue obtained from a subject surprisingly can be used to identify and, optionally, to quantify analytes that are diagnostic of the presence of a disease, condition or syndrome in the subject.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2006:885955 CAPLUS
DN 145:290486
TI Protein markers for the diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring, and selection of therapy of CNS lymphoma
IN Rubenstein, James; Schulman, Howard; Becker, Christoher H.; Roy, Sushmita Mimi
PA Ppd Biomarker Discovery Sciences, LLC, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 740pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2006091861	A2	20060831	WO 2006-US6681	20060224
	WO 2006091861	A8	20061207		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRAI US 2005-656749P P 20050225

AB Polypeptide markers are provided that are identified as differentially expressed in central nervous system (CNS) lymphoma samples, including cerebrospinal fluid samples from patients with CNS lymphoma, as compared to CSF samples obtained from control patients without cancer. The markers are also differentially expressed in patients with carcinomatous meningitis and metastatic brain cancers. Many of the polypeptides are fragments of complete proteins, either because they were present as fragments in the sample or as a result of the trypsin digestion that was performed during the processing of certain fractions of the sample. The tryptic peptides prepared from a high-mol.-weight fraction of cerebrospinal fluid were profiled by liquid chromatog.-electrospray ionization-mass spectrometry on a high-resolution time-of-flight (TOF) instrument. Polypeptide markers with particular statistical significance are identified as antithrombin III, complement factor H, or epidermal growth factor-containing fibulin-like extracellular matrix protein 1 (EFEMP1, also known as fibulin-3).

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2006:167801 CAPLUS
DN 144:249986
TI Method and kit for diagnosing pulmonary adenocarcinoma lymph node metastasis by immunohistochemical protein staining
IN Ogiwara, Atsushi; Kawakami, Takao; Anyoji, Hisashige; Fujii, Kiyonaga; Akimoto, Shingo; Nishimura, Toshihide
PA Medical Proteos Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 37 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2006053113	A	20060223	JP 2004-236681	20040816
PRAI	JP 2004-236681		20040816		
AB	<p>A pulmonary adenocarcinoma lymph node metastasis diagnosis method with excellent sensitivity and specificity is provided, which is performed base on identifying a protein whose expressing quantity changes specifically with pulmonary adenocarcinoma lymph node metastasis patients. The method comprises the step (a) for measuring the expression quantities of at least more than one protein selected from the protein group shown in Table 1 with a biol. sample (e.g., tissue, cell, body fluid, urine) collected from a diagnosis subject by an immunohistochem. staining method using a monoclonal antibody to a measurement object protein, and the step (b) for diagnosing pulmonary adenocarcinoma lymph node metastasis based on the expression quantities of the proteins shown in Table 1. Also provided is a diagnostic kit used in this method.</p>				
L5	ANSWER 5 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN				
AN	2006:490055 CAPLUS				
DN	145:209150				
TI	Components of the antigen processing and presentation pathway revealed by gene expression microarray analysis following B cell antigen receptor (BCR) stimulation				
AU	Lee, Jamie A.; Sinkovits, Robert S.; Mock, Dennis; Rab, Eva L.; Cai, Jennifer; Yang, Peng; Saunders, Brian; Hsueh, Robert C.; Choi, Sangdun; Subramaniam, Shankar; Scheuermann, Richard H.				
CS	The Alliance for Cellular Signaling, Department of Pathology, Laboratory of Molecular Pathology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, 75390, USA				
SO	BMC Bioinformatics (2006), 7, No pp. given CODEN: BBMIC4; ISSN: 1471-2105 URL: http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1471-2105-7-235.pdf				
PB	BioMed Central Ltd.				
DT	Journal; (online computer file)				
LA	English				
AB	<p>Activation of naive B lymphocytes by extracellular ligands, e.g. antigen, lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and CD40 ligand, induces a combination of common and ligand-specific phenotypic changes through complex signal transduction pathways. For example, although all three of these ligands induce proliferation, only stimulation through the B cell antigen receptor (BCR) induces apoptosis in resting splenic B cells. In order to define the common and unique biol. responses to ligand stimulation, we compared the gene expression changes induced in normal primary B cells by a panel of ligands using cDNA microarrays and a statistical approach, CLASSIFI (Cluster Assignment for Biol. Inference), which identifies significant co-clustering of genes with similar Gene Ontol. annotation. CLASSIFI anal. revealed an overrepresentation of genes involved in ion and vesicle transport, including multiple components of the proton pump, in the BCR-specific gene cluster, suggesting that activation of antigen processing and presentation pathways is a major biol. response to antigen receptor stimulation. Proton pump components that were not included in the initial microarray data set were also upregulated in response to BCR stimulation in follow up expts. MHC Class II expression was found to be maintained specifically in response to BCR stimulation. Furthermore, ligand-specific internalization of the BCR, a first step in B cell antigen processing and presentation, was demonstrated. These observations provide exptl. validation of the computational approach implemented in CLASSIFI, demonstrating that CLASSIFI-based gene expression cluster anal. is an effective data mining tool to identify biol. processes that correlate with the exptl. conditional variables. Furthermore, this anal. has identified at least thirty-eight candidate components of the B cell antigen processing and presentation pathway and sets the stage for future studies focused on a better understanding of the components involved in and unique to B cell antigen processing and presentation.</p>				

RE.CNT 106 THERE ARE 106 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2005:1291789 CAPLUS
DN 144:46156
TI Differential expression of molecules associated with acute stroke
IN Baird, Alison E.; Moore, David F.; Goldin, Ehud
PA United States Dept. of Health, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 103 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005116268	A2	20051208	WO 2005-US18744	20050527
	WO 2005116268	A3	20061214		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

	US 2006046259	A1	20060302	US 2005-155835	20050617
PRAI	US 2004-575279P	P	20040527		
	WO 2005-US18744	A2	20050527		

AB Methods are provided for evaluating a stroke, for example for determining whether a subject has had an ischemic stroke, determining the severity or likely

neurological recovery of a subject who has had an ischemic stroke, and determining a treatment regimen for a subject who has had an ischemic stroke, as are arrays and kits that can be used to practice the methods. In particular examples, the method includes screening for expression in ischemic stroke related genes (or proteins), such as white blood cell activation and differentiation genes (or proteins), genes (or proteins) related to hypoxia, genes (or proteins) involved in vascular repair, and genes (or proteins) related to a specific peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) response to the altered cerebral microenvironment.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2005:570985 CAPLUS
DN 143:95177
TI Genes showing altered patterns of expression in the presence of mutant alleles of the PTEN gene and their use in diagnosis of cancer
IN Chen, Charlie D.; Sawyers, Charles L.
PA The Regents of the University of California, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005059109	A2	20050630	WO 2004-US42258	20041212
	WO 2005059109	A3	20060928		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,			

GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2004298604 A1 20050630 AU 2004-298604 20041212
 EP 1709152 A2 20061011 EP 2004-814442 20041212
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU

CA 2550893 A1 20050630 CA 2004-2550893 20041215
 PRAI US 2003-530101P P 20031215
 WO 2004-US42258 W 20041212

AB Genes that show altered levels of expression in the presence of mutant alleles of the PTEN tumor suppressor gene are identified. These genes constitute a mol. signature that is of use for diagnosis, prognosis, drug research and development and therapeutics. Specifically, the present invention relates to identification of IGFBP2 gene, as a gene whose patterns of expression are affected by mutant alleles of the PTEN gene. The present invention further demonstrates that IGFBP2 expression is neg. regulated by PTEN, pos. regulated by activation of PI3 and Akt kinases, and that IGFBP2 plays a functional role in the PTEN signaling and is required for Akt-dependent neoplastic transformation. The use of IGFBP2 gene, its gene product such as its RNA transcript, protein and mol. probes in diagnosis, prognosis, drug discovery and validation and therapeutic target and therapeutics is also contemplated. A group of 12 genes (8 up-regulated, 4 down-regulated) that can be used to give a signature of a PTEN-dependent neoplasm is identified.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2005:393115 CAPLUS

DN 143:324017

TI Early signals for fracture healing

AU Li, Xinmin; Quigg, Richard J.; Zhou, Jian; Ryaby, James T.; Wang, Hali

CS Shanxi Agricultural University, Shanxi, 030801, Peop. Rep. China

SO Journal of Cellular Biochemistry (2005), 95(1), 189-205

CODEN: JCEBD5; ISSN: 0730-2312

PB Wiley-Liss, Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Fracture healing requires the cooperation of multiple mol. signaling pathways. To better understand this cascade of transcriptional events, we compared the gene expression profiles between intact bone and fractured bone at days 1, 2, and 4 using a rat femur model of bone healing. Cluster anal. identified several groups of genes with dynamic temporal expression patterns and stage-specific functions. The immediate-response genes are highlighted by binding activity, transporter activity, and energy derivation. We consider these activities as critical signals for initiation of fracture healing. The continuously increased genes are characterized by those directly involved in bone repair, thus, representing bone specific forefront workers. The constantly upregulated genes tend to regulate general cell growth and are enriched with genes that are involved in tumorigenesis, suggesting common pathways between two processes. The constantly down-regulated genes predominantly involve immune response, the significance of which remains for further investigation. Knowledge acquired through this anal. of transcriptional activities at the early stage of bone healing will contribute to our understanding of fracture repair and bone-related pathol. conditions.

RE.CNT 72 THERE ARE 72 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2005:139363 CAPLUS

Correction of: 2004:634055

DN 142:213430

Correction of: 141:168996

TI Polynucleotides and polypeptides associated with the NF- κ B signaling
pathway in human THP-1 cells and their use in diagnosis and therapy
IN Nadler, Steven G.; Neubauer, Michael G.; Feder, John N.; Carman, Julie
PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 238 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004065577	A2	20040805	WO 2004-US798	20040113
	WO 2004065577	A3	20060420		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	US 2004171823	A1	20040902	US 2004-755889	20040113
	EP 1583820	A2	20051012	EP 2004-701762	20040113
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
PRAI	US 2003-440068P	P	20030114		
	US 2003-469757P	P	20030512		
	WO 2004-US798	W	20040113		

AB Polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences are identified that are associated with, regulated in, and/or regulate the NF- κ B pathway in human THP-1 cell. The identification of such polynucleotides and polypeptides were identified utilizing subtraction library technol., PCR expression profiling, and microarray technol., and verified as being of functional relevance by antisense oligonucleotide methodol. and gene knockout studies. These polypeptides and proteins are an advancement toward discovering and identifying new drug targets for the treatment of NF- κ B pathway-related diseases, disorders, and conditions. The invention further relates to compns. and methods for the treatment of diseases or disorders associated with the NF- κ B signaling pathway using the sequences of the invention.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 2005:248644 CAPLUS

DN 142:274057

TI Sequences of human schizophrenia related genes and use for diagnosis, prognosis and therapy

IN Liew, Choong-chin

PA Chondrogene Limited, Can.

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 156 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 802,875.
CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 47

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004241727	A1	20041202	US 2004-812731	20040330

	US 2004014059	A1	20040122	US 2002-268730	20021009
	US 2005191637	A1	20050901	US 2004-803737	20040318
	US 2005196762	A1	20050908	US 2004-803759	20040318
	US 2005196763	A1	20050908	US 2004-803857	20040318
	US 2005196764	A1	20050908	US 2004-803858	20040318
	US 2005208505	A1	20050922	US 2004-803648	20040318
	US 2004241727	A1	20041202	US 2004-812731	20040330
PRAI	US 1999-115125P	P	19990106		
	US 2000-477148	B1	20000104		
	US 2002-268730	A2	20021009		
	US 2003-601518	A2	20030620		
	US 2004-802875	A2	20040312		
	US 2004-812731	A	20040330		

AB The present invention is directed to detection and measurement of gene transcripts and their equivalent nucleic acid products in blood. Specifically provided is anal. performed on a drop of blood for detecting, diagnosing and monitoring diseases using gene-specific and/or tissue-specific primers. The present invention also describes methods by which delineation of the sequence and/or quantitation of the expression levels of disease-specific genes allows for an immediate and accurate diagnostic/prognostic test for disease or to assess the effect of a particular treatment regimen. [This abstract record is one of 3 records for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:453253 CAPLUS

DN 141:22183

TI Improved secretion of antibodies from plants

IN Frigerio, Lorenzo; Hadlington, Jane

PA University of Warwick, UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004046190	A2	20040603	WO 2003-GB4983	20031117
	WO 2004046190	A3	20040715		
	W:				
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW:				
	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2506505	A1	20040603	CA 2003-2506505	20031117
	AU 2003302026	A1	20040615	AU 2003-302026	20031117
	EP 1578800	A2	20050928	EP 2003-811425	20031117
	R:				
	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	US 2006276637	A1	20061207	US 2006-535433	20060202
PRAI	GB 2002-26878	A	20021118		
	WO 2003-GB4983	W	20031117		

OS MARPAT 141:22183

AB The authors disclose antibodies containing an Ig heavy chain comprising a $\alpha 3$ domain or a mu domain. The preparation of these antibodies comprises: (a) providing a nucleotide sequence encoding the Ig heavy chain; (b) modifying the nucleotide sequence in the region encoding the C-terminal 18 amino acids of the completed heavy chain to

remove, or reduce the effectiveness of, one or more vacuolar targeting sequences; (c) inserting the modified nucleotide sequence into a host cell; and (d) causing the host cell to express the modified nucleotide sequence to form the modified antibody heavy chain and secrete the modified antibody heavy chain from the host cell. This improves the secretion of the antibody from, for example, plant cells. Methods of adding J-chain binding activity to antibodies are also provided. In one example, the improved expression of an IgG containing a Cα2-Cα3 domain is demonstrated.

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:414762 CAPLUS
 DN 140:404229
 TI Gene expression profiles associated with rate of hematopoiesis and useful for diagnosing and monitoring transplant rejection
 IN Wohlgenuth, Jay; Fry, Kirk; Woodward, Robert; Ly, Ngoc; Prentice, James; Morris, Macdonald; Rosenberg, Steven
 PA Expression Diagnostics, Inc., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 1763 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 8

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004042346	A2	20040521	WO 2003-US12946	20030424
	WO 2004042346	A3	20051124		
	W:				
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW:				
	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 7026121	B1	20060411	US 2002-131831	20020424
	CA 2483481	A1	20040521	CA 2003-2483481	20030424
	AU 2003299465	A1	20040607	AU 2003-299465	20030424
	EP 1585972	A2	20051019	EP 2003-799755	20030424
	R:				
	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	JP 2005536230	T	20051202	JP 2004-549874	20030424
	US 2006088836	A1	20060427	US 2005-511937	20050722
PRAI	US 2002-131831	A2	20020424		
	US 2002-325899	A2	20021220		
	US 2001-296764P	P	20010608		
	US 2001-6290	A2	20011022		
	WO 2003-US12946	W	20030424		

AB Methods of diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, particularly cardiac transplant rejection, in a patient by detecting the expression level of one or more genes in a patient, are described. Gene expression profiles in human leukocytes are associated with the rate of hematopoiesis and transplant rejection. Diagnostic oligonucleotides for diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, particularly cardiac transplant rejection, and kits or systems containing the same are also described.

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:637955 CAPLUS
 DN 141:223648
 TI The mammalian retromer regulates transcytosis of the polymeric immunoglobulin receptor
 AU Verges, Marcel; Luton, Frederic; Gruber, Carmen; Tiemann, Frank; Reinders,

Lorri G.; Huang, Lan; Burlingame, Alma L.; Haft, Carol R.; Mostov, Keith E.

CS Department of Anatomy, and Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics,
University of California, San Francisco, CA, 94143-2140, USA

SO Nature Cell Biology (2004), 6(8), 763-769

CODEN: NCBIFN; ISSN: 1465-7392

PB Nature Publishing Group

DT Journal

LA English

AB Epithelial cells have sep. apical and basolateral plasma membrane domains with distinct compns. After delivery to one surface, proteins can be endocytosed and then recycled, degraded or transcytosed to the opposite surface. Proper sorting into the transcytotic pathway is essential for maintaining polarity, as most proteins are endocytosed many times during their lifespan. The polymeric Ig receptor (pIgR) transcytoses polymeric IgA (pIgA) from the basolateral to the apical surface of epithelial cells and hepatocytes. However, the mol. machinery that controls polarized sorting of pIgR-pIgA and other receptors is only partially understood. The retromer is a multimeric protein complex, originally described in yeast, which mediates intracellular sorting of Vps10p, a receptor that transports vacuolar enzymes. The yeast retromer contains two sub-complexes. One includes the Vps5p and Vps17p subunits, which provide mech. force for vesicle budding. The other is the Vps35p-Vps29p-Vps26p subcomplex, which provides cargo specificity. The mammalian retromer binds to the mannose 6-phosphate receptor, which sorts lysosomal enzymes from the trans-Golgi network to the lysosomal pathway. Here, we show a function for the mammalian Vps35-Vps29-Vps26 retromer subcomplex in promoting pIgR-pIgA transcytosis.

RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

AN 2003:490681 CAPLUS

DN 139:83658

TI The C-terminal extension of a hybrid immunoglobulin A/G heavy chain is responsible for its Golgi-mediated sorting to the vacuole

AU Hadlington, Jane L.; Santoro, Aniello; Nuttall, James; Denecke, Juerger; Ma, Julian K.-C.; Vitale, Alessandro; Frigerio, Lorenzo

CS Department of Biological Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, UK

SO Molecular Biology of the Cell (2003), 14(6), 2592-2602

CODEN: MBCEEV; ISSN: 1059-1524

PB American Society for Cell Biology

DT Journal

LA English

AB The authors have assessed the ability of the plant secretory pathway to handle the expression of complex heterologous proteins by investigating the fate of a hybrid IgA/G in tobacco cells. Although plant cells can express large amts. of the antibody, a relevant proportion is normally lost to vacuolar sorting and degradation. Here the authors show that the synthesis of high amts. of IgA/G does not impose stress on the plant secretory pathway. Plant cells can assemble antibody chains with high efficiency and vacuolar transport occurs only after the assembled Igs have traveled through the Golgi complex. The authors prove that vacuolar delivery of IgA/G depends on the presence of a cryptic sorting signal in the tailpiece of the IgA/G heavy chain. The authors also show that unassembled light chains are efficiently secreted as monomers by the plant secretory pathway.

RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2002:964607 CAPLUS

DN 138:23176
 TI Method for gene expression profiling and kit for determining origin of tumors
 IN Su, Andrew I.; Hampton, Garret M.
 PA IRM LLC, Bermuda
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002101357	A2	20021219	WO 2002-US18628	20020610
	WO 2002101357	A9	20040212		
	WO 2002101357	A3	20040805		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	CA 2450379	A1	20021219	CA 2002-2450379	20020610
	US 2003138793	A1	20030724	US 2002-167755	20020610
	EP 1468110	A2	20041020	EP 2002-742020	20020610
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR			
	JP 2005503779	T	20050210	JP 2003-504070	20020610
	US 2006211025	A1	20060921	US 2006-373081	20060309
PRAI	US 2001-297277P	P	20010610		
	US 2002-167755	A1	20020610		
	WO 2002-US18628	W	20020610		

AB This invention provides methods, kits, and algorithms for obtaining mol. signatures of cells based on their gene expression profiles. Devices for carrying out mol. signature anal. of unknown samples are also provided. Thus, mRNA profiling of the 10 most commonly fatal carcinomas coupled with supervised machine learning algorithms were used to identify subsets of genes whose expression is uniquely characteristic for each of the 10 carcinomas. These genes were used to accurately predict the anat. origin of 75 blinded carcinomas, including metastatic lesions, with up to 95% success rates. This study demonstrates the existence of subsets of genes whose transcription is characteristic of specific carcinomas, despite a wide-ranging appearance of the tumor cells, and illustrates the feasibility of predicting the anat. site of tumor origin in the context of multiple diverse tumor classes.

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
 AN 2000:603299 CAPLUS
 DN 133:293563
 TI Assembly, secretion, and vacuolar delivery of a hybrid immunoglobulin in plants
 AU Frigerio, Lorenzo; Vine, Nicholas D.; Pedrazzini, Emanuela; Hein, Mich B.; Wang, Fei; Ma, Julian K.-C.; Vitale, Alessandro
 CS Department of Biological Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, UK
 SO Plant Physiology (2000), 123(4), 1483-1493
 CODEN: PLPHAY; ISSN: 0032-0889
 PB American Society of Plant Physiologists
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Secretory Ig (Ig) A is a decameric Ig composed of four α -heavy

chains, four light chains, a joining (J) chain, and a secretory component (SC). The heavy and light chains form two tetrameric Ig mols. that are joined by the J chain and associate with the SC. Expression of a secretory monoclonal antibody in tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) has been described: this mol. (secretory IgA/G[SIgA/G]) was modified by having a hybrid heavy chain sequence consisting of IgG γ -chain domains linked to constant region domains of an IgA α -chain. In tobacco, about 70% of the protein assembles to its final, decameric structure. SIgA/G assembly and secretion are slow, with only approx. 10% of the newly synthesized mols. being secreted after 24 h and the bulk probably remaining in the endoplasmic reticulum. In addition, a proportion of SIgA/G is delivered to the vacuole as at least partially assembled mols. by a process that is blocked by the membrane traffic inhibitor brefeldin A. Neither the SC nor the J chain are responsible for vacuolar delivery, because IgA/G tetramers have the same fate. The parent IgG tetrameric mol., containing wild-type γ -heavy chains, is instead secreted rapidly and efficiently. This strongly suggests that intracellular retention and vacuolar delivery of IgA/G is due to the α -domains present in the hybrid α/γ -heavy chains and indicates that the plant secretory system may partially deliver to the vacuole recombinant proteins expected to be secreted.

RE.CNT 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5

AN 1996:327031 CAPLUS

DN 125:7965

TI The protection receptor for IgG catabolism is the β 2-microglobulin-containing neonatal intestinal transport receptor

AU Junghans, R. P.; Anderson, C. L.

CS Biotherapeutics Development Lab, Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, MA, 02215, USA

SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1996), 93(11), 5512-5516

CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

PB National Academy of Sciences

DT Journal

LA English

AB To explain the long survival of IgG relative to other plasma proteins and its pattern of increased fractional catabolism with high concns. of IgG, Brambell et al. (Nature, 1964) postulated specific IgG "protection receptors" (FcRp) that would bind IgG in pinocytic vacuoles and redirect its transport to the circulation; when the FcRp was saturated, the excess unbound IgG then would pass to unrestricted lysosomal catabolism. Brambell subsequently postulated the neonatal gut transport receptor (FcRn) and showed its similar saturable character. FcRn was recently cloned but FcRp has not been identified. Using a genetic knockout that disrupts the FcRn and intestinal IgG transport, the authors show that this lesion also disrupts the IgG protection receptor, supporting the identity of these two receptors. IgG catabolism was 10-fold faster and IgG levels were correspondingly lower in mutant than in wild-type mice, whereas IgA was the same between groups, demonstrating the specific effects on the IgG system. Disruption of the FcRp in the mutant mice was also shown to abrogate the classical pattern of decreased IgG survival with higher IgG concentration. Finally, studies

in normal mice with monomeric antigen-antibody complexes showed differential catabolism in which antigen disassociates in the endosome and passes to the lysosome, whereas the associated antibody is returned to circulation; in mutant mice, differential catabolism was lost and the whole complex cleared at the same accelerated rate as albumin, showing the central role of the FcRp to the differential catabolism mechanism. Thus, the same receptor protein that mediates the function of the FcRn transiently in the neonate is shown to have its functionally dominant

expression as the FcRp throughout life, resolving a longstanding mystery of the identity of the receptor for the protection of IgG. This result also identifies an important new member of the class of recycling surface receptors and enables the design of protein adaptations to exploit this mechanism to improve survivals of other therapeutic proteins in vivo.

- L5 ANSWER 18 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
AN 1997:5324 CAPLUS
DN 126:46276
TI Mucosal immunoadjuvant activity of liposomes: role of alveolar macrophages
AU De Haan, A.; Groen, G.; Prop. J.; Van Rooijen, N.; Wilschut, J.
CS Dep. Physiological Chem., Univ. Groningen, Groningen, Neth.
SO Immunology (1996), 89(4), 488-493
CODEN: IMMUAM; ISSN: 0019-2805
PB Blackwell
DT Journal
LA English
AB Previously, we have reported on a liposomal adjuvant system for stimulation of both systemic IgG and mucosal s-IgA responses against viral antigens (influenza virus subunit antigen or whole inactivated measles virus) administered intranasally to mice. Immune stimulation is observed with neg. charged, but not with zwitterionic, liposomes and is independent of a phys. association of the antigen with the liposomes. Furthermore, liposome-mediated immune stimulation requires deposition of the liposomes and the antigen in the lower respiratory tract. In the present study, it is shown that alveolar macrophages (AM) are the main target cells for neg. charged liposomes administered to the lungs of mice. AM isolated from animals, to which neg. charged liposomes were administered beforehand, showed large intracellular vacuoles, suggestive of massive liposome uptake. Under ex vivo conditions, both AM and RAW 264 cells exhibited a high capacity to take up neg. charged liposomes. The deposition of neg. charged liposomes, but not zwitterionic, liposomes in the lung reduced the phagocytic and migratory behavior of AM, as assessed on the basis of transport of carbon particles to the draining lymph nodes of the lungs. Depletion of AM in vivo with dichloromethylene diphosphonate, facilitated an enhanced systemic and local antibody response against influenza subunit antigen deposited subsequently to the lower respiratory tract. In conclusion, these data provide support for the hypothesis that uptake of neg. charged liposomes blocks the immunosuppressive activity of AM, thereby facilitating local and systemic antibody responses.
- L5 ANSWER 19 OF 19 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1993:599570 CAPLUS
DN 119:199570
TI Immunological evidence for the existence of a carrier protein for sucrose transport in tonoplast vesicles from red beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) root storage tissue
AU Getz, Hans Peter; Grosclaude, Jeanne; Kurkdjian, Armen; Lelievre, Francoise; Maretzki, Andrew; Guern, Jean
CS Bot. Inst., Univ. Koeln, Cologne, W-5000/41, Germany
SO Plant Physiology (1993), 102(3), 751-60
CODEN: PLPHAY; ISSN: 0032-0889
DT Journal
LA English
AB Monoclonal antibodies were raised in mice against a highly purified tonoplast fraction from isolated red beet (*B. vulgaris* ssp. *conditiva*) root vacuoles. Pos. hybridoma clones and subclones were identified by prescreening using an ELISA and by postscreening using a functional assay. This functional assay consisted of testing the impact of hybridoma supernatants and antibody-containing ascites fluids on basal and ATP-stimulated sugar uptake in vacuoles, isolated from protoplasts, as well as in tonoplast vesicles, prepared from tissue homogenates of red beet roots. Antibodies from four clones were

particularly pos. in ELISAs and they inhibited sucrose uptake significantly. These antibodies were specific inhibitors of sucrose transport, but they exhibited relatively low membrane and species specificity since uptake into red beet root protoplasts and sugarcane tonoplast vesicles was inhibited as well. Fast protein liquid chromatog. assisted size exclusion chromatog. on Superose 6 columns yielded two major peaks in the 55-65-kD regions and in the 110-130-kD regions of solubilized proteins from red beet root tonoplasts, which reacted pos. in Ig-M(IgM)-specific ELISAs with anti-sugarcane tonoplast monoclonal IgM antibodies. Only reconstituted proteoliposomes containing polypeptides from the 55- to 65-kD band took up [¹⁴C]sucrose with linear rates for 2 min, suggesting that this fraction contains the tonoplast sucrose carrier.

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NEWS	19	JAN 08	CHEMLIST enhanced with New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
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NEWS	22	JAN 16	WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX enhanced with IPC 8 reclassification data
NEWS	23	JAN 22	CA/CAPLUS updated with revised CAS roles
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